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The Newport Mercury,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1789, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is still the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with the exception of the English language, it is a large quarto body of fifty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—Editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected fiction and valuable farmers' and household hints. Reached by mail to almost every hamlet in this and neighboring states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Ticks: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the offices of the paper and at the post office, and in the city. Subscribers can send copies sent free, and special prices given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

Societies Occupying the Mercury Hall.

BRO. COUNCIL No. 3 People's Favorite Order, William Allen, Counsellor; Mr. F. Rounds, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Monday evenings in each month.

CONVENTIONAL COMMUNION No. 73, People's Five Year Benefit Order, John J. Peckham, Commander, David Stevens, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Monday evenings in each month.

MALONE'S LODGE No. 9, N. E. O. P., John J. Peckham, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

NEWPORT COUNCIL No. 65, American Fraternal Circle, James H. Comstock, Chancellor, G. A. Pritchard, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings in each month.

NEWTON LOUTE No. 11, R. V. A. A. Stacy, Chancellor; Commander, Daniel P. Bush, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

The hall will be let for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of each week at reasonable rent.

A Newport Enterprise.

Thanks to the enterprise and good management of Mr. Gardner B. Reynolds and the skill and efficiency of his captains Newport's old-time shipping interests are being rapidly revived. The "Reynolds fleet," so called, already has four steamers, handsome schooners—the G. B. Reynolds, the Howard Smith, the E. W. Young and the J. R. Nickerson—each of which has paid regular dividends at the rate of from 18 to 25 per cent. on its cost, and the Young Brothers, a craft of 1400 tons carrying capacity, is to be launched from the main yards the latter part of next month. In addition to these, the keel for another four master, two-thirds of the stock for which is already sold, will be laid in September, and Mr. Reynolds is now engaged in getting plans and estimates for a vessel similar in design to his namesake.

The model for the schooner to be begun in September was made by Edward Burgess, the famous yacht designer, and it is on exhibition at the office of G. B. Reynolds & Co. It is Mr. Burgess' first model of a trading vessel, but those of good judgment who have seen it are enthusiastic in their praise of its lines and predict that it will make a fast and, at the same time, a burdensome vessel of superior excellence. The model calls for a centre-board vessel 205 feet long at keel, 42 feet beam, and 24 feet hold; of 1,000 tons Government measurement, and 1800 tons carrying capacity in 17 feet of water. She will have three decks—double deck with poop—and be finished and furnished with all modern appliances. She is to be ready for launching early in the spring, and will be christened "Daniel B. Feiring," after our well-known townsmen of that name.

When this Young Brothers is launched next month the fleet will have cost \$267,000, all of which amount has been subscribed within three years, and largely by our own citizens, the controlling interest in each vessel being owned in Newport. An excellent showing, especially in the face of the oft-heard complaint that "No Newporter will invest capital in home enterprise."

Of the four vessels now comprising the fleet, the Howard Smith has paid 13 dividends amounting to \$11,250; the G. B. Reynolds 12 dividends amounting to \$12,170 (with \$1,000 now in the treasury); the E. W. Young, 8 dividends, amounting to \$8,180; and the Nickerson (not six months old), 5 dividends, amounting to \$2,364, and has \$600 in the treasury at present.

It is often heard said that this kind of stock ought to pay big interest because the vessels depreciate in value so rapidly. In this regard we would say that an offer of \$25,000 was recently received from New York parties for the G. B. Reynolds which was built three years ago at a cost of \$24,100.

Rev. G. J. Magill, of Trinity church, Newport, and his son, Rev. G. Ernest Magill, of Trinity church, New York, will spend their vacations together in Europe, sailing on the Teutonic next Wednesday. They expect to be gone about six weeks, during which time Rev. J. Eldred Brown will occupy the pulpit of Trinity church in this city.

Mr. Neil McLennan, of the firm of McLennan Bros., and wife, are visiting relatives in Canada and will be absent from Newport one month.

Col. J. P. Leslie, recently elected sub-master of Rogers High School, has arrived. Col. Leslie was formerly Latin teacher in this same school.

Prof. and Mrs. Fairman Rogers expect to go to Bar Harbor the last of the present month on their steam yacht Magnolia for a brief visit.

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Distinguished Visitors For August.

That which we gave our readers a week or two ago as a rumor has now been verified, and Her British Majesty's North Atlantic Squadron, or a part thereof, is to visit Newport the first of the coming month, an official notice of the fact having been received by His Honor, Mayor Coggeshall, on Tuesday from the British Consul in New York. Vice Admiral Watson will be in command of the fleet which will include the Belleroophon, the Thrush, and one or two more vessels. The former ship is already known in these waters and the Thrush will undoubtedly absorb most of the general interest especially as her commander is Prince George of Wales, grandson of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

This visit will give great zest to an already exceptionally brilliant season, for the entertainment of a real live prince is a rarity even in Newport, and grand balls, dinners and receptions will follow each other in rapid succession both at the cottages and on ship-board.

A Masonic Fair.

The committee of St. John's Lodge of Masons, appointed some time ago to consider the feasibility of holding another fair this fall, held a largely attended meeting Thursday night. At this meeting it was voted to hold the fair, and the early part of November next was selected at the time. The committee then organized as follows:

President—William Gilpin.
Vice Presidents—All Past Masters.
Superintendent—William E. Mansfield.
Ass't Superintendents—J. H. Comstock, A. D. Hollis.

Secretary—H. B. Conduitt.
Assistant Secretary—H. M. Corrigan.
Treasurer—J. H. DeBliss.
Ass't Treasurer—W. T. Williamson.
Auditing Committee—H. D. Beddoe, R. S. Franklin, William Hamilton.

The Rev. Father Ignatius O. S. B., of Llanthony Abbey, England, will preach at St. George's church on Friday evening, 7-5 and Sunday at 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Sunday evening he will hold a mission service and deliver a religious oration at Masonic Hall, Church street at 6 o'clock. Subject, "The Song in the Land of Judah." Is. xxvi. 1. Tickets may be obtained at the door. Reserved seats \$1.00, unreserved 50 cents, a few free seats. Subjects of sermons Friday evening, "The Lifting up of Jesus to the World, the Mission of the Church," St. John iii-14 and 15 Sunday A. M., 11 o'clock, "Righteousness what is it?" St. Matt. v-29. 4:30 P. M., "Baptized into Christ, Dead indeed into Sin?" Rom. vi-3-11. All money received will be devoted to carrying on the mission work.

The Rev. gentleman is one of the great preachers of the English church, and has devoted his life to the mission work. While in the city, Rev. Father Ignatius will be the guest of Mrs. H. Allen Wright, 135 R. I. Avenue.

Various articles of machinery necessary to the manufacture of artificial ice have been received at the Aquidneck Mill and much work in the way of alterations to the interior of the building has been done, but no ice has yet been made and nobody seems able to tell when this new business will begin.

There is considerable driving between Newport and Narragansett Pier via the Jamestown ferries but not as much as there would be if the road from the West Ferry to the Pier was in better condition.

An interesting series of races at Aquidneck Park (the old fair grounds) attracted a small audience of spectators Wednesday. Some very good trotting was done but the weather was too warm to be enjoyable.

The Pacific Base Ball Club of this city will in future play all its games on the parade grounds at Fort Adams, and arrangements have been made to carry spectators to and from the Fort at the nominal price of five cents per head.

The jewels stolen from Mrs. Paran Stevens at Marietta Villa have been found. The thief, evidently finding the pursuit a little too close, concluded to drop the articles where they would be found.

Mr. James S. Hazard has sold his property, Littleton, to Mr. J. H. Hammon, of Youngstown, Ohio. Littleton has a record of 2-24, and it is believed can do considerably better than that.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Freil Kauft entertained the When-So-Ever Circle of King's Daughters, at their residence on Rhode Island avenue Tuesday evening.

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Poetry.

Incomplete.

BY MARY E. B. THORNE.

In the topmost bough of your deepest tree
There hangs a bird's nest, bright and gay,
With her nestlings' nests, her bright song,
And where all the golden summer long,
In the cool and pleasant shade,
I often heard their cheery song;
For their hearts were unafraid.

And though, when the year grew sad and cold,
And the birds flew far away,
The maple in her garden was gold
Singing lonely in the day.
Yet still I sat with my anxious thrill
Of those birds in their Southern home,
Where no bitter winds to blight or chill
Their timid hearts might come.

Again to that crimson-tasseled tree
A robin hilted had come;
All day his little mate and he
Worked at next morning an enemy.

But still the birds were fragrant air—
And the birds are deaf. No more their glee
Makes the summer any more fair.

And still there swings in its boughs
That nest all incomplete.

But the busy warblers no more may bless
My heart with their mirth and sweet.

And yet—"Our Father" marked them fall,
And the task they had let begun,
Shall we not be sorry for the small,
Give credit to our work undone?

For the brilliant lights that are unfilled?
For the plant that only falls?

Peace troubled heart, in His love He stilled,
Let the faith in His word quell.

Though the loved of our hearts are laid to rest,
The love of the living still endures.

And their work lies all undone, we'll trust
In His time it shall be fulfilled.

(Zion's Herald.)

Faithful Unto Death.

... S.

By wintry sun's declining glow
A wanderer found
Modeled in frosty-fallen snow
A curious mound.

Was it the humor of the storm,
Or the frosty west?

To make thus a frost's damp form
And rounded nest?

Not so, for 'twas a snowy mink
He brushed aside.

A duck sat patient over her to-k-

There—as she died.

Huddled beneath the heavy breast
Sweet treasury by,

Which she with anxious care had blessed

That cruel day!

And braved long hours the blinding flakes,
The wild wind's moan,

And crushing cold—all for their sakes,
Her nestling form.

No mate to cheer with voice or food—

The last friend gone—

Sole guardian of a numerous brood,
She still sat.

Nor ever in that bosom stirred
Doubt of a ghost,

But, mother-like, the simplebird
Died at her post.

Rest well, fond master, love-endowed, !

With love content:

The whitest snow shall build thy shroud
And mountaintop.

—The Spectator.

Selected Tale.

THE GREAT GRAY OWL.

"A cur us follow," was Clay Cole, the neighbors said. "Ever minute he can git from his work he's always wanderin' round through the woods with his gun; a-shootin' innocent birds in almost trif'le way. It does seem as if a dead bird was worth more to him than its weight in dollars, the way he takes on over 'em sometimes, an' smooths their feathers, an' gives 'em a carryin' off home a-whistlin'. Uncle Ezra oughter put a stop to his trif'lin'!"

Clay was misunderstood. The "innocent" birds were not killed wantonly nor in idle amusement. Clay was thoroughly a student of nature; he loved the feathered songsters, and it was for this love that he sought to obtain and study them. Clay was an enthusiastic ornithologist.

In the rough neighborhood in which he lived the people did not appreciate his passion. How could there be joy and triumph in the discovery of an unusually bright breasted oriole or a peculiar colored warbler was entirely beyond their somewhat dull comprehension.

Clay would have explained these matters had any among his neighbors cared to be informed, but he did not seek to force information upon them, and their ignorant remarks did not distract him in the least. Only one person was able to annoy him by criticizing his pursuits; that was Saul Rhodes, boy with whom Clay thought it a disgrace to have words of any kind.

A book on ornithology, which, in his early boyhood, had fallen into Clay's possession, had started him in his favorite study and was a source of constant reference and pleasure to him. He called it his "field book," for he frequently carried it about with him, and every new bird he secured was by its aid identified and named.

Clay was an orphan boy, about seventeen years old, and his home was with "Uncle Ezra" on a farm near the banks of the Missouri river. He had never been able to get the "hook learning" he desired, and about the only things he could call his own were the clothes on his back, his beloved field book and his specimens. Even the old shotgun he used he had found stowed away in the garret, where Uncle Ezra had put it when his squirrel hunting days were over.

The old man had little sympathy for Clay's study as his neighbors did, and he was a severe taskmaster, who made the boy work as hard and as long as the "hired man." But when there was no work which was particularly pressing, he was not so ill-natured as to refuse him the gun and a little time to himself, for all that it was to "carry on foolishness."

Clay had filled his little sleeping room in the old farm house with many specimens of the birds of the country. He had studied taxidermy, and had mounted many of his specimens in a careful and praiseworthy manner. There were some rare birds in his collection, and thereto he secretly hoped one day to sell, and thereby gain some money to enable him to go to school.

He had also corresponded with the author of his "field book," who had given him the name of crazy tara avis which was likely to be found in his vicinity, together with the cash price. A professional bird fancier would pay for each. So he was always on the lookout for unusual birds to add to his collection or to sell at a bargain.

The road lay for the most part along the bank of the river, and as the wild geese were now flying north, he thought he might get a shot at one of these birds, which were favorite food at his uncle's table.

He did succeed, very soon after he started, in bringing down two geese, which he left in a cover of bushes until he should return, but he saw no other birds of any kind, worth the shooting, on his way to the ferry.

Here he met Saul Rhodes, overgrown, stoutly dressed, and loud mouthed, who informed him that he was just

ready to go home, and would walk with him.

This was unpleasant intelligence to Clay, for he had no interest in common with his rough young neighbor whose company was very distasteful to him; but he could not well refuse to walk with him, so, having delivered his message to the ferry master, Clay, in company with Saul, started on his return home.

As the young naturalist had expected, before they had gone half a mile Saul began to sneer at his habit of hunting birds.

"Wastin' so much good powder and shot," he said.
"What'd you bring yer gun fer tonight?" he went on to say. "You can't kill no robin when it's cold, an' at dusk, too."

"I don't want any robins," Clay replied. "I got two geese comin' down, and I'm liable to get some night birds about this time."

"Night birds, law! law! law! law!" laughed Saul. "What you need is a night cap an' a wig."

Saul burst into a second coarse roar of laughter, which was cut short by the sudden explosion of Clay's gun, as the over alert boy caught sight of a large bird as it flew across the road just in front of them.

It was a snap shot, and Clay feared he had missed; but as the smoke cleared, he was surprised and elated to see the bird fluttering in the middle of the road.

He ran forward, followed leisurely by his companion, and perceived that the bird was an immense owl, and that his shot had winged and partially stunned it.

He was too wise to take hold of it with his bare fingers, until he had completely disabled it, so he placed a foot on each wing, and thus held it firmly to the ground.

Then he examined it closely, for he quickly recognized that it was a new species, one that he had never seen before. The light was fading, but he bent down, and without difficulty made out its distinguishing features.

All at once, the young ornithologist gave an excited exclamation:

"A great gray owl!"

"Do tell!" said his companion, with mock concern. "A great gray owl! Wal, wal, wal, who'd a thought it?"

Clay said nothing. With eager eyes he scanned the owl from beak to foot and tip of tail. He noted the great yellow eyes and bill, the dark brown of his back, mottled with grayish white, and the broken barred wings and tail, with grayish white mottling. The under parts were dark brown, and pale gray, and the great facial disc was marked with dark brown and light grayings concentric with each eye, and below them was the ragged white collar.

Clay had fully acquainted himself with the characteristics of this rare member of the owl family, and after his scrutiny, he had no hesitation in positively declaring it to be indeed a great gray owl.

"The only thing I see cur'us about it," said Saul sarcastically, "is that it ain't a great red, white and blue owl. It would be purtier, don't you think so, Cole?"

Clay was so delighted with his prize that Saul's sarcasm fell on his ears unnoticed.

"You see, Saul," he said as he arose to his feet, "the great gray owl, as it is called, is one of the rarest birds in the United States. Its home is in the Arctic regions, and believe it or not just as you please, that bird under my feet is worth more to him than its weight in dollars, the way he takes on over 'em sometimes, an' smooths their feathers, an' gives 'em a carryin' off home a-whistlin'." Uncle Ezra oughter put a stop to his trif'lin'!"

This last statement called forth a loud guffaw from Saul.

"A hundred dollars! law! law! law! ain't worth the powder yo wasted on it," said Saul, as if he were a june bug, Clay, as crazy as a June bug, Clay boy.

Clay did not attempt to argue with the ignoramus, but fell in his pocket for a cord with which to secure the feet of his prize, and thus escape the sharp claws.

"What are you goin' to do?" Saul inquired as he watched the movement. Clay informed him.

"Goin' to carry that old screech owl home!" said Saul, exclaiming. "Wal, of you ain't got 'em bad! See ayor, do yo know yo're fool?"

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Traveler's Directory.

Banking and Insurance
INSURANCE
NOTICE!

Fall River Line

—FOR—

New York,
The South and West.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE.

STEAMERS PLEASANT HILL, PLOW-
DENTER, and OLD CLOUD, will be in
port two days leave Newport at 9 A. M., re-
turning leaving New York from Pier 38 N. R.
of Murray street, as follows: 5:30 P. M., for
Fall River direct; 6:15 P. M., for Newport
and Fall River. The latter steamer remains at
Newport until 8:30 A. M. before proceeding to
Fall River.

Sundays—Steamer leaves Newport at 10 P.
M., leaves New York at 5:30 P. M., touching
at Newport and A. M.

A Pulling Fair, or fair, is run between Fall
River and New York, two days, leaving steamer
at 8:30 A. M.

An Annex Connection between Pier 38, Brook-
lyn and Jersey City.

A concert is given on board steamer attached to each
vessel.

For tickets and statements apply at New
York and Boston Dispatch Express office, 173
Tremont street, J. L. GREENE, Ticket Agent.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'g't Agent, Boston.

J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

NARRAGANSETT PIER
Navigation Company's Line,

FROM

Newport
TO
New York

VIA

NARRAGANSETT PIER,
Commencing June 23, 1890.

Steamer HERMAN S. CASWELL

Leaves Newport for New York at 7:15 and 10:30
A. M. and 2:12 P. M. Arriving in New York at 2,
5:30 and 8:30 P. M.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Newport and Narragansett Pier.

Leaves Newport at 7:15 and 10:30 A. M., 2:30
and 5:15 P. M. Leaves Narragansett Pier at
8:45 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 3:25 and 6:30 P. M.

REGULAR FARE, 50c

ROUND TRIP, 75c

J. C. TUCKER, Jr., Agent.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,
MERCHANTS' BANK.

The Best Remedy

Taken in Season,

FOR Sore Eyes, Cancerous Ulcers, Trichoma, and other manifestations of depraved blood, is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Used persistently, according to directions, it effectually eradicates all traces of disease, and restores the sufferer to a sound and healthy condition.

"I hereby certify that I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with excellent success, for a dangerous humor, or, as it seemed to be, cancer on my lip. Shortly after using this remedy the sore healed. I believe that the disease is entirely cured, and consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an infallible remedy for all kinds of eruptions caused by impure blood." — Charles G. Brulerg, Vassil, Minn.

"For years my blood was in an unhealthy condition. After having tried other medicines without success, I have lately taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and with the best results. I think this medicine is the only blood-purifier that can be absolutely relied upon." — Mrs. Oliver Valentine, 144 Quincy st., Brooklyn, New York.

"A neighbor of ours who was rendered nearly blind from serpentine, was entirely cured by using three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." — Stephens & Best, Drug-st., Ball Play, Tenn.

"For several years afflicted with disorders of the blood, I have received more benefit from the use of

Ayer's Sar sapa r illa than from all other medicines." — H. Rice, 130 Endicott st., Boston, Mass.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A Yankee in Andersonville.

From an illustrated article, with the above title, by Dr. T. H. Mann, in The Century for July, we quote as follows:

"It was near noon of the 26th of May, 1864, that our train came to a stop, in clearing of the pine forest. We had been all expectation for an hour or more, straining eager eyes to catch some glimpse of our stopping place. It was here before us. Looking from our position upon the railroad toward the southeast, at the extreme end of the clearing, some three or four hundred yards away, a cloud of smoke was curling upward from a rectangular, substantial-looking pen. Upon inquiry we were told that 'That's where you Yanks will put up!'

"We had little time for thought before a round-shouldered, blistering little man upon a white horse rode the length of the train, and with many a curse and oath ordered us all out. Running out from the close, cramped quarters we had occupied so long a fresh guard came, in the wildest confusion and unilitary order, from the direction of the smoke, and after much blustering and cursing we were formed into two files, giving room for us to pass between, four deep. After some time swearing the officer on the white horse placed himself at the head of the column and ordered us to march. This was Witz, our prison-keeper, and unluckily our first introduction to him was not our last. Upon reaching the enclosure we had whiled away a part of our number were formed into a detachment, and the remainder were ordered to be placed upon the rolls of the older detainees already in the pen.

"I have hesitated thus far to pronounce the word Andersonville. We knew nothing, or had heard nothing, of the place, so we had not a moment's notice of the life we were about to enter upon. These many years after, the word 'Andersonville' excites the same curiosity that it did suffering we entered upon the mouth of death that cannot be told. This, then, was Andersonville; or, as it was called by the guard, 'Camp Sumpter.' We entered it by a swinging door or gate, large, heavily ironed, and guarded.

"As we passed within, the doors were closed behind and heavily barred—closed upon me for five long months, and upon one-half our number for life. Our hearts sickened as we first looked upon the misery before our eyes. The attempt to picture our mental depression as we took in with one quick, swift glance, the condition of those who had entered before us would be futile.

"We joined inside the enclosure thirteen thousand of our comrades in arms, but they were not to be recognized. They seemed a different race of the human family, and vastly more squalid than any I ever had seen or heard of—emaciated forms, half human and half animal, black with filth and smoke, and swarming with vermin. As we were driven like sheep into the stockade they crowded about us, making inquiries faster than they could be answered."

Bret Harte in London.

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated J. D. 1850.

CASH ASSETS - \$220,000.

This Company has paid the people of Rhode Island more than \$500,000 in losses promptly in full satisfaction of their claims.

It insures both fire and lightning.

It is a liberal form of policy and furnishes the best insurance at the least cost.

H. R. BARBER, President.

H. C. WATERIS, Secretary.

Home Office: 46 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Agent at NEWPORT, R. I. — HENRY BULL, JR.

Druggists.

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

302 Thames St.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF POST OFFICE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Printing

OF EVERY

KIND

Done at shortest notice, in the best manner
and at the lowest price, at the

Mercury Office,

182 THAMES St.

I. W. Briskham Jackson

PORTRAIT

and

Landscape Photographer,

No. 6 Equality Park,

NEWPORT, R. I.

JAMESTOWN FERRIES.

Beginning Monday, June 16, 1890,

Steamers will run as follows:

STEAMER CONANICUT

Between Newport and Jamestown.

Leave Newport, 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 P. M.

Arrive Jamestown, 7:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 P. M.

Leave Jamestown, 7:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 P. M.

Arrive Newport, 8:45 A. M.; 1:45, 3:45, 6:45 P. M.

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Arrive Newport, 8:45 A. M.; 1:45, 3:

The Mercury.

JAMES P. BANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1890.

Weatherly boasts a population of 6,819, a gain of 488 since 1885.

The state of Rhode Island shows a gain of about 40,000 in population since 1885. This is a very respectable showing.

The municipal election in Newport takes place seven weeks from next Wednesday, and already the clans are marshaling their hosts for that occasion. The present indications point to a lively election.

Newport's fashionable society is greatly stirred up over the prospect of a visit from Prince George. The prince will have a great time when he comes to Newport, Ward McAllister is looking out for him.

The new deal of the New York and New England road it is expected will bring \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 business to Providence yearly. The Providence and Springfield will be built through from Pascoag and thus open up an entire new through line to the west.

According to the Providence correspondence of the Boston Sunday Herald the Democratic party in Providence is not a happy family just about these days. The weather is too hot, gentlemen, to get into a very lively excitement.

It was not expected that Newport would show so large a gain this year as there was between 1880 and 1885, yet every indication points to a steady growth of the city's population. We ought to have a population not far from 22,000 if the Directory people, the canvas of the school children and other institutions of the kind are anywhere near correct.

New York real estate valuation is advancing at an astonishing rate despite the howling of its Free Traders that the country is going to the dogs for want of "Taft Reform." The Taft Reform which will best meet the case, and propitiate the prosperity of New York and the rest of the country, is that contemplated by Republican policy, with a conditional reservation regarding sugar.

The State Board of Education is having a hard time finding a man to take charge of the State Home and School. They turned out Superintendent Healy and elected a suspended policeman, an ex-liquor dealer, etc. They soon after saw the folly of such a choice and proceeded to remove their last choice. Now they are moving very cautiously, and do not propose to elect anybody till they find the right man. The applicants are numerous.

The Old Colony Railroad have this week made two extra connections with Providence which will be of great benefit to those who wish to travel between the two cities. The train leaving Newport at 12.30 connects at Fall River with train for Providence reaching there at 2.28. An express train leaves Providence at 4.30 p. m., connecting with train for Newport reaching here at 5.30 p. m. making the time only one hour and twenty minutes.

Ex-Governor Gray of Indiana is reported to have been authoritatively entered as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1892, and his adherents are hoping that Senator McPherson of New Jersey will fill out the ticket. Gray and McPherson, they claim, could sweep Indiana, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, and the Democrats will need them all. Gray is popular in Indiana, but practically unknown in the country at large.

The statement made by some of the papers of the State that Newport makes gains in her population only on the years when the census is taken by the State is not correct, as the figures will show. The population of Newport in 1850 was 9,563; in 1860, 10,568; in 1855, 12,058; in 1870, 12,521; in 1875, 14,028; in 1880, 15,683; in 1885, 16,666. This shows a falling off between 1865 and 1870 of about one hundred persons, but between '75 and '80 there was a gain of 1,063.

The Navy Department has already asked bids for the new battle-ships authorized by the bill just passed. That is the good result of a change of policy. By the old rule Congress appropriated certain sums for a certain number of vessels, and the Department had to cut out its plans accordingly. It would be a year or so before bids could be asked, and even then the Department was hampered by the necessity of building a vessel to fit an appropriation. By the new rule the Department decides what is wanted, and asks an appropriation for its plans, Congress deciding, as in this instance, as to the number of vessels it will authorize.

The bill favorably reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee to prevent further purchase of land in the United States by aliens shows the drift of public sentiment. A few years ago such a proposition would hardly have commanded attention. It may not become a law at present, but the movement will continue until the result is accomplished. The clause of the bill requiring aliens already holding land to become citizens by naturalization or part with their real estate within ten years will excite opposition as an interference with vested rights. If it ever comes to a struggle between national welfare and vested rights the latter will have to go. The principle of vested rights is capable of almost indefinite expansion and needs a little monetary pinching occasionally to keep it within bounds.

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It is believed that after the next appointment Rhode Island will have but one Representative in Congress.

A New Railroad Deal.

There is considerable excitement in Providence over a new move of the New York and New England Railroad, a syndicate of four gentlemen have succeeded in obtaining a large controlling share in the stock of the Providence and Springfield Railroad Company. It is the intention of the syndicate to turn this control over to the New York and New England Railroad. The New York and New England Railroad has already under construction a branch from Woonsocket to the tracks of the Providence and Springfield Railroad, and consequently the result of this deal will be to give it an entry into Providence over tracks of its own.

The tracks of the Providence and Springfield Railroad run at present from Providence to Pascoag. Should the intentions of the syndicate be carried out the New York and New England Railroad Company will build a line uniting Pascoag with its tracks at East Thompson, which go as far as Southbridge, and from the latter place it will build direct to Springfield.

The New Census.

The following are believed to be absolutely correct figures in regard to the State's population:

	1880.	1890.
Providence county.....	197,571	251,733
Increase, 64,162		
Rhode Island county.....	11,399	11,417
Increase, 23		
Increase, 6,250		
Newport county.....	21,169	25,311
Increase, 4,142		
Washington county.....	22,475	24,623
Total.....	376,810	431,005
Increase of State's population in 10 yrs.	57,172	

*Estimated—enumeration not complete.

Another Destructive Storm in Minnesota.

A terrible hail and wind storm occurred in the towns of Highland, Glasgow and Beyer, Minn., Sunday night about 12 o'clock, which cut crops to the ground clean. Farmers who bought harvesting machinery and twine are bringing them back to the dealers, as they will have no use for them this season. One hundred thousand dollars is thought to be a very low estimate of the damage done to the crops.

We are gravely informed, says the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette, as if it were a matter of great public importance, that ex-President Cleveland now take little interest in base ball. We do not know exactly how serious a blather this is, but we can imagine that, from Mr. Cleveland's skill as a fisherman, he might make a good catcher; but whether or no, in these days of closed bars, he would be good at the bat, we hesitate to express an opinion.

One thing we can safely aver, and that is he would be "no good" on a horse run, unless he brought himself down to Kelly's weight. People might cry, "Slide, Grover, slide;" but he would no more reach the plate than he will again win in the race for the White House.

The European papers have taken up the subject of Queen Victoria's health, and represent her to be in decidedly low spirits because of the recent death of the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, who was about the Queen's age and one of her oldest and most intimate friends. The Queen in all probability will not survive many years, and then Great Britain will be confronted with the problem of having the Prince of Wales to rule over the big empire.

Newport is already entertaining more summer guests than ever before in her history and with the addition of Prince George of Wales and other officers of the British North Atlantic squadron, together with the large influx of distinguished Americans which they are sure to attract, the coming August is bound to excell in social gaieties anything ever before attempted.

It is gratifying to learn from the latest report of the Special Committee of the Civil Service Reform League that under the present Administration the efficiency of the force in the Patent Office has been greatly improved and sound business principles applied to its conduct.

Although Edwin Booth has so identified himself in the popular mind with the part of "Hamlet" that all other "Hamlets" stand or fall by comparison with his personation, and although he has himself played it some thousands of times, he has never yet seen the play as a spectator.

A young man in Missouri Monday blew out his brains in an accession of frenzy caused by excessive cigarette smoking. He merely shortened the process of suicide a little. The cigarette was a little slow, but would have been just as sure in the end.

Henry M. Stanier, although he has long considered himself a citizen of the United States, was not naturalized till May 15, 1885. He was about to start for Africa, and came from London to New York especially for this purpose.

The oldest graduate of Harvard is now the historian, George Bancroft. He graduated in the class of '17, and has, therefore, been out of college forty-three years.

It is believed that after the next appointment Rhode Island will have but one Representative in Congress.

BOURBON

Is a word usually applied to a settled, polished, meaning those of the old school. It is applied to the G. O. Taylor Whiskey, as Old Bourbon, meaning a safe, reliable and proven article. True Rye shows what it means. Ask your Druggist or Grocer for the G. O. Taylor Bourbon or Rye Whiskey, and you get all you ask and pay for. It's bottled by CHESTER H. GRAVES & SONS, Boston, and is not equalled for purity or medicinal quality.

John C. Fremont.

Gen. John C. Fremont died in New York July 13th, at the home of an adopted daughter, Mrs. Col. H. M. Porter. His illness dated from Tuesday, July 8th, when the thermometer reached 100 degrees. He took a trip to Seabright, and felt the effects of the heat and the exertion. On Friday a chill ensued, and inflammation of the bowels rapidly developed. His death was sudden, no fatal termination of the trouble having been anticipated. John C. Fremont was born in Saratoga, Ga., Jan. 21, 1813. His father was a French immigrant. He received a good education, though left an orphan when four years old, and when 17 years old graduated at Charleston College, S. C., taught mathematics, turned his attention to engineering, and was recommended to the Government to be employed in the Mississippi survey. Having received the commission of a Lieutenant of Engineers, he proposed to the War Department to penetrate the Rocky Mountain regions. His plan was approved, and in 1842 he explored the South pass. Soon after he planned a new expedition to Oregon. He approached the mountains by a new route, examined the region south of the South pass, turned aside to the great Salt Lake, and connected his exploration with that of Wilkes' expedition. He also conducted another party, which discovered new and grand features in Alta California, the great basin called by his name, the Sierra Nevada, the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, and determined much of the geography of the far western regions. In 1845 he was again on the road to the Pacific, to examine in detail the Pacific slope—a journey which resulted in giving many new facts of importance to the world, and, indeed, gave California to the United States. He surveyed the route for a great road from the Mississippi to San Francisco; placed the hitherto unknown country of the Apaches, defeated or terrorized the hostile savages, and in 100 days after leaving Santa Fe, stood by Sacramento; was sent as one of the first U. S. Senators from California, serving 1849-51. He was in 1852 the first Republican candidate for President in opposition to Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, and though he received a large vote (11) electoral votes to 174 for Mr. Buchanan and 8 for Fillmore, he was defeated. In 1861 he served in the Union army as a Major-General, and by the Cleveland Convention in 1864, was again nominated for President, but soon withdrew his name from the candidacy.

A Terrible Cyclone in Minnesota.

Lake Pepin, in Minnesota, on Sunday night, July 13, was the scene of one of the worst disasters ever experienced in the Northwest, when the excursion steamer Seawing was torn to pieces by a cyclone, and nearly one hundred persons lost their lives.

It seems that the steamer Seawing, of Diamond Bluff, had carried a party of 200 or more excursionists from Redwing to the camp of the First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, just below Lake City. When the day was coming to a close, Capt. Wetherell prepared to return his boat load to their homes. Many among them feared an approaching storm, and asked that he delay his departure; but he, believing that nothing serious would occur, started up the lake towards Redwing about 8 o'clock, with nearly all of the passengers on board. The wind was blowing a gale, into the teeth of which the Seawing tried unsuccessfully to make her way.

A point of land runs out from the Minnesota shore just above Lake City, across from what is called Maiden Rock. To pass this point it was necessary for the steamer to turn slightly towards the Wisconsin shore. Immediately the hurricane seized hold of the already struggling and cracking vessel, and twisted her out of the control of her engines and crew. An attempt to beach her failed, and after she went, with a great load of passengers. The large J. Grant, which was in tow, and on which about one-quarter of the excursionists had crowded, was also seized, her awning being crushed in, and the passengers thrown into the water. This happened just below the Point, and as the helpless bulk drifted before the gale, the steamer righted herself for a moment, but again keeled over, and was suddenly torn by the storm that she lay helpless, the waves washing over her. The barge had broken loose from the steamer and drifted down opposite the town, and those still on board, about 20, were rescued. The steamer drifted in back of the Point, and sank with most of those on board. Many were saved, however, and the heroism of a few rescuers cannot be too highly praised. Over sixty persons were rescued from what was deemed certain death, through the agency of heroic individuals and of sailboats which cruised around for several hours.

Slightly Mixed.

In a certain Western newspaper office not long since the copy of the stock market editor and the person who writes up the weddings got slightly mixed in the hands of the compositor, and the readers the next morning were treated to the following pyrotechnic display of eloquence somewhat promisingly dear at six, to eight and a half cents a pound. There was also an active demand for choice lambs, and farmers east of the Mississippi river can profitably turn to sheep raising and take the bride, who wore a gown of white corded silk, a creation of Worth's with pearl ornaments.

"The church was elaborately decorated with holly and evergreens, and the altar was hidden in a wealth of flowers. Out of the recesses rose rare tropical plants, and from the ceiling hung fifteen western veals which at this time of the year are scarce and correspondingly dear at six, to eight and a half cents a pound. There was also an active demand for choice lambs, and farmers east of the Mississippi river can profitably turn to sheep raising and take the bride, who wore a gown of white corded silk, a creation of Worth's with pearl ornaments."

Some amusement has been created here by the attempts of certain parties to make it appear that Mr. Blaine was the author of an article in the current "North American Review" which sharply criticizes Speaker Reed. The article is written about as much like Mr. Blaine's style as it is like "Bill" Nye's articles, and no one knows this better than the speaker; hence the amusement.

Senator Teller has introduced a joint resolution declaring it to be the determined policy of the United States to use both gold and silver as full legal tender money, and instructing the President to invite the governments of the Latin American countries, and of such other nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver.

The House committee on Military Affairs has favorably reported the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General of the Army.

Secretary Windom has decided to appoint Gen. Nettleton, of Minnesota, an old personal friend, as assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the number of assistants having been increased to three by the Legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which became a law Friday.

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Polish the Youngster's Teeth with SOZODONT, and when they grow up they will be elegant and handsome ones. The foundation of many a toothache is laid in childhood by neglect, and the only way to cure it is to take care of it. Bad teeth are not fit masters of the foot, and breed dyspepsia. Make them white and strong, therefore, with SOZODONT, a preservative of supreme excellence and purity. Use it without delay.

A cloud-burst in Richland County, Wisconsin, the other day destroyed about \$200,000 worth of property.

Then came the maid of honor, the cousin of the bride, Miss Henrietta Blower, of Chicago, wearing a dress of white tulip, with diamond ornaments; and she was followed by a small bunch of Montana sheep, which bleated most pitifully as they were driven on board and shipped to the winter hotels in Bermuda. They will be eaten on train and slightly décolleté, and after the rest of the party had reached the rail, the minister turned, and said impressively: "I cannot bid more than 61-2 cents for state veal, but cablegrams from London quote refrigerated steaks at a price that will enable me to pay \$40 for a car of choice Indiana beef; and bearing this in mind, there was a rush for the young married couple, and the bride fell into the arms of her father, who is known to bear a striking resemblance to—Connecticut ox weighing 1,875 pounds. The market here took an upward turn, and the guests, who numbered about 200, were served with a sumptuous dinner at the house of the bride."

It is believed that after the next appointment Rhode Island will have but one Representative in Congress.

BOURBON

Is a word usually applied to a settled, polished, meaning those of the old school. It is applied to the G. O. Taylor Whiskey, as Old Bourbon, meaning a safe, reliable and proven article. True Rye shows what it means. Ask your Druggist or Grocer for the G. O. Taylor Bourbon or Rye Whiskey, and you get all you ask and pay for. It's bottled by CHESTER H. GRAVES & SONS, Boston, and is not equalled for purity or medicinal quality.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Manton Chase are in

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The Changes to be Made in the Senate Rules—The Silver Bill Passed—The One-sided Election Law in Virginia—Senator Gorman, the Party Dictator—The Western Silver Men Still Work—The Grade of Lieutenant General to be Revived—The North American on Speaker Reed. (From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14th, 1890.

SENATOR EDMUND, chairman of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, has appointed Senators Hoar, Spooner, Frye, Moody, Aldrich, Sherman and Ingalls a committee to examine into the advisability and feasibility of changing the rules of the senate so as to provide for the closing of debate upon any question which may be before the senate at the will of the majority, and to report to a caucus to be held early this week the best method of making such change in order to expedite the business before the senate. This move is the direct result of the changes in the organization of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, to be held early this week. The best method of making such change should be the caucus deem it necessary in order to expedite the business before the senate. This move is the direct result of the changes in the organization of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, to be held early this week. The best method of making such change should be the caucus deem it necessary in order to expedite the business before the senate. This move is the direct result of the changes in the organization of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, to be held early this week. The best method of making such change should be the caucus deem it necessary in order to expedite the business before the senate. This move is the direct result of the changes in the organization of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, to be held early this week. The best method of making such change should be the caucus deem it necessary in order to expedite the business before the senate. This move is the direct result of the changes in the organization of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, to be held early this week. The best method of making such change should be the caucus deem it necessary in order to expedite the business before the senate. This move is the direct result of the changes in the organization of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, to be held early this week. The best method of making such change should be the caucus deem it necessary in order to expedite the business before the senate. This move is the direct result of the changes in the organization of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, to be held early this week. The best method of making such change should be the caucus deem it necessary in order to expedite the business before the senate. This move is the direct result of the changes in the organization of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, to be held early this week. The best method of making such change should be the caucus deem it necessary in order to expedite the business before the senate. This move is the direct result of the changes in the organization of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, to be held early this week. The best method of making such change should be the caucus deem it necessary in order to expedite the business before the senate. This move is the direct result of the changes in the organization of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, to be held early this week. The best method of making such change should be the caucus deem it necessary in order to expedite the business before the senate. This move is the direct result of the changes in the organization of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, to be held early this week. The best method of making such change should be the caucus deem it necessary in order to expedite the business before the senate. This move is the direct result of the changes in the organization of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, to be held early this week. The best method of making such change should be the caucus deem it necessary in order to expedite the business before the senate. This move is the direct result of the changes in the organization of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, to be held early this week. The best method of making such change should be the caucus deem it necessary in order to expedite the business before the senate. This move is the direct result of the changes in the organization of the republican caucus, pursuant to instructions of the caucus, to be held early this week

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Gov. Report, 1889.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Light Sweet Wholesome Bread

Delicious Pastry

Farm and family

Cutting Pork.

ENGLISH METHODS WITH HAMSA HARON.

1. For every 100 pounds of pork take eight pounds of salt, five pounds of sugar, four ounces of saltpetre, and one ounce of red pepper, and make a pickle strong enough to float an egg. The hams should be at the bottom, shoulders next, and the sides on top. This will pickle it well if left in it for six weeks, when it should be lifted, and every part where the bones protrude upon the fleshy side lightly covered with red pepper. Hang up carefully in smokehouse, not too close so that the smoke can freely circulate and reach every part of each piece.

2. Salt down the pork for about two weeks, take up and resalt, with one tea-spoonful of saltpetre to each ham and three pounds of brown sugar to each hundred pounds; pack down for two weeks more; take up and wash the hams in warm water and put them in clean sacks of coarse, white cloth, which has been steeped in a solution of lime, hang and smoke for about three weeks, and they can then be left hanging the entire season. No insects will molest them if thus prepared.

3. After the hams are perfectly cold, the animal heat being entirely out of them, put them down in salt for a few days, after which lift and drain off all the bloody water. Make the following pickle sufficient to cover them: Nine pounds of salt, three ounces of saltpetre, one ounce of salermates, four pounds of brown sugar and six gallons of water. After lying in the pickle for a month, hang and smoke as in No. 1.

The famous Westphalian hams are cured as follows: They are first well rubbed with dry salt and left to drain, for twenty-four hours. Four quarts of salt, three pounds of brown sugar, one pound of saltpetre, four ounces of salermates and four ounces of juniper berries are brined and well mixed together and boiled in six quarts of water. The brine is then cooled and skimmed. The hams are taken from the salt and are wiped dry, and the cold pickle is poured over them and well rubbed into the meat. There should be enough brine to cover the meat. The hams are turned every second day for three weeks, after which they are taken out, wiped dry, and a mixture of pepper, salt and brandy is thoroughly well rubbed into the meat. They are then smoked a little every day for three months, or even more, until completely dry, when they will keep sound and improve in flavor for years.

Hams shrink in smoking about ten per cent. in weight, whilst pickled or salted pork gains about ten per cent., so say the curers.

One more fail, recently introduced into the dairy, has perished of its own inherent weakness and inconsistency. This is brittle setting of butter, a troublesome but useless practice, which has at last proved to its advocates that it is a roundabout way of arriving at an end fully secured by the common practice of salting with dry salt. To salt butter sufficiently with brine one must incorporate with the butter just so much water and no more as will dissolve half an ounce of salt to the pound of butter.

But the butter, as it comes from the churn, washed free of the milk, already contains more water than will make a saturated solution with this quantity of salt, and consequently it is clearly impossible to get salt enough in the butter by brine salting without leaving too much water in it. Fats will not combine with or absorb salt; they repel water and will only hold it when in a granular or spongy condition between the particles. And as just so much water and no more will remain in this way in the butter, it is clearly best to use the salt dry, so that this retained moisture will dissolve it all, and so a clear brine becomes intimately incorporated with the butter in proportion of no more than 10 per cent. of its weight, and the butter is then as dry as it can be made. One ounce of the finest dry salt well incorporated with a pound of butter will draw the excess of water from it, leaving half an ounce of salt in every pound of it.—[N. Y. Times.]

The evolution of the new race of animals by means of an accidental departure from natural habits does not seem impossible when considered in the light of history. Plants "sport"—that is, they depart abnormally from their specific characters, and the sports become permanent and make a new variety—and why may not animals do likewise? Perhaps the Englishman who once came hither with the intention of breeding mules on a ranch directly from the mules, and without the intervention of the mare horses, was only in advance of the time, for it might not be impossible, by starting right, to bring the mare mules to a condition of fertility. That a mare mule should produce a colt is rightly considered a freak of nature—what is called a "sport" in common parlance. But such freaks do occasionally happen; indeed, the fecundity of hybrids, and of the mare mule especially, is said to be well authenticated, and doubtless this departure from the common rule might not be impossible to fix on the progeny of such animals. A recent case of the kind has happened in Wyoming, and another occurred in Texas not many years ago. It may not be advisable to start a mule-breeding ranch just at present, but it is a matter of interest to physiologists and breeders of sufficient importance to suggest experiments with the progeny of such sportive mules.—[N. Y. Times.]

Recipes for the Table.

COOKIES.—One cup each of lard and sour milk, two cups of sugar, one tea-spoonful of soda, flavor with lemon; add flour to knead well, and bake in a quick oven.

CREAM PIE.—One pint milk, the yolks of two eggs, one cupful maple sugar, two spoonfuls of flour; boil till it begins to thicken, flavor with lemon; put into the crust; bake and use the beaten whites of the eggs for frosting.

TO MAKE RASPBERRY JAM.—Put six quarts of raspberries in a porcelain-lined kettle, add two quarts and a pint of granulated sugar. Mash the fruit with a long wooden spoon, stand over a quick fire, boil and stir continually for forty minutes. Put away as directed for jams.

GINGER SNAPS.—One quart of New Orleans molasses, one pound of brown sugar, three-fourths pound of lard and butter mixed, and one tablespoonful of salt, two tablespsouls of ground cinnamon, the same of ginger, flour sufficient to make rather a stiff dough; roll very thin.

APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Soak a large coffee-cupful of tapioca in three cups warm water two hours; slice one pint of sour apples into a pudding dish; sift sugar over them, and pour the tapioca over them; cover with a granite pie plate and bake one hour; eat whipped cream or butter and sugar sauce with it.

RHUBARB JAM.—Wash the young rhubarb, and cut into pieces about as big as beans; boil just in its juice, and to each pint add three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Put alittle a personified action, bring slowly to a boil, then boil and stir continually for three-quarters of an hour. Put into jars of number, and tie and direct.

BALMERMINT.—To every pound of blackberries add a quarter-pound of Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

rows across the stripe, 1 row plain, the other purled, and so on until you have the length you wish, your tidy. (This quantity of yarn will make a very long tidy.) Then bind off 8 stitches, drop 2, bind off 6, drop 2, and bind off the last six. Now unravel the stitches dropped to the end of the striping.

You want three stripes of garnet and two of old gold. Crochet them together and fringe the ends. This makes a very pretty tidy, and any one that knows how to knit the heel of a stocking can kilt this. When you crochet the stripes together, have the pattern row come opposite the purle, this is easily done, as there is no right or wrong side.—[Farm and Fireside.]

Marvelous Growth of Chicago.

Chicago is a great deal like a boy who has grown beyond his years, large, awkward, inclined to be bad, but thinking it mainly to indulge in forbidden things. When we consider how comparatively few years have passed since the city was only a small hamlet, and not less than twenty years ago the whole business portion was wiped out by fire, the wonder is great that so large, so massive, so enterprising a city should be born to-day. It is not surprising that the city lacks a finish and neatness in a degree very noticeable to Eastern eyes.

The reason is easy to find. It has grown with marvelous rapidity; forty years ago having less than 4,000 people, thirty years ago with 35,000 people, and to-day numbering not far from a million and a quarter, and everybody believing that when the great fair closes there will be 2,000,000.

The city needs greatly a systematic and adequate disposal of its sewage matter. Situated as it is in a great plain, not very much above the level of the lake, growing at a marvelous rate, north, west and south, the imperative need of proper sewers is recognized by those who are most familiar with the citizen's life and wants. It is probable that the plan proposed by Gordon H. Nott, formerly of Hyde Park, Mass., will be adopted. A committee of the City Council has recommended its adoption.

The need must be met before the World's Fair is in progress and the great influx of people adds to the demand. Mr. Nott's plan briefly stated is to construct a tunnel twenty feet in diameter, between the city and Joliet twenty-six miles away, the city end to be thirty-five feet below the level of the lake and the other end eighty-eight feet. At different points high chimneys will be constructed to carry off the gas, and at the terminus shallow settling basins will be built to purify the water before it passes off into the Desplaines river. This or some other system will undoubtedly be adopted before the work of constructing the buildings for the Fair is begun.—Cork, Boston Traveller.

Secretary Tracy's Misfortune.

It is not generally known that Secretary Tracy had the use of only one eye. Even his intimate friends are surprised to learn that the sight of his left optic was destroyed years ago. Tracy taught school one winter in his youth at Cawanna, a portion of the village of Ovego, N. Y. It was a rough crowd over which he presided, made up of the sons of farmers and lumbermen. One day Tracy gave a younger whipping, which the big boys thought was too severe. Ink bottles, books, bricks and other missiles were hurled at the teacher, who pluckily stood his ground. A boy named Wesley Tappin threw a slate in such a way that a corner of the frame penetrated Tracy's eye. This ended the fight. Tracy was so badly injured that the school was adjourned and he never returned to it.

[New York World.]

Household Fancy Work.

KNITTED OCTAGON AND SQUARE.

The octagon, when sewed together and the spaces filled in with the squares, will make an elegant quilt. Use Morse and Kaley's knitting cotton No. 6, two boxes, four No. 14 steel knitting needles.

Cast 3 stitches on each of 2 needles,

2 stitches on the third, and knit with the fourth needle.

1st round—Knit plain the 8 stitches each on their own respective needles.

2d round—Make 1, 1, plain, repeat the same all round.

3d round—plain.

4th round—Make 1, 2 plain, repeat round.

5th round—Plain.

6th round—Make 1, 3 plain, repeat round.

7th round—Plain, also every odd round.

8th round—Make 1, 4 plain, repeat all round.

9th round—Make 1, 5 plain, repeat all round.

10th round—Make 1, 6 plain, repeat all round.

11th round—Make 1, 2 plain, make 1, 6 plain, narrow, and repeat.

12th round—Make 1, 3 plain, make 1, 7 plain, narrow, and repeat.

13th round—Make 1, 4 plain, make 1, 8 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 1 plain, make 1, 5 plain, narrow, repeat.

14th round—Make 1, 5 plain, make 1, 9 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 2 plain, narrow, repeat.

15th round—Make 1, 6 plain, make 1, 10 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 3 plain, make 1, 7 plain, narrow, repeat.

16th round—Make 1, 7 plain, make 1, 11 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 4 plain, make 1, 8 plain, narrow, repeat.

17th round—Make 1, 8 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 5 plain, make 1, 12 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 6 plain, repeat.

18th round—Make 1, 9 plain, make 1, 13 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 7 plain, narrow, repeat.

19th round—Make 1, 10 plain, make 1, 14 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 8 plain, narrow, repeat.

20th round—Make 1, 11 plain, make 1, 15 plain, narrow, repeat.

21st round—Make 1, 12 plain, make 1, 16 plain, narrow, repeat.

22nd round—Make 1, 13 plain, make 1, 17 plain, narrow, and repeat.

23rd round—Make 1, 14 plain, make 1, 18 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 1 plain, make 1, 5 plain, narrow, repeat.

24th round—Make 1, 15 plain, make 1, 19 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 2 plain, narrow, repeat.

25th round—Make 1, 16 plain, make 1, 20 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 3 plain, make 1, 6 plain, narrow, repeat.

26th round—Make 1, 17 plain, make 1, 21 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 4 plain, make 1, 7 plain, narrow, repeat.

27th round—Make 1, 18 plain, make 1, 22 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 5 plain, make 1, 8 plain, narrow, repeat.

28th round—Make 1, 19 plain, make 1, 23 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 6 plain, make 1, 9 plain, narrow, repeat.

29th round—Make 1, 20 plain, make 1, 24 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 7 plain, make 1, 10 plain, narrow, repeat.

30th round—Make 1, 21 plain, make 1, 25 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 8 plain, make 1, 11 plain, narrow, repeat.

31st round—Make 1, 22 plain, make 1, 26 plain, narrow, pass slip stitch over, make 1, 9 plain, make 1, 12 plain, narrow, repeat.

32nd round—Plain.

33rd round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

34th round—Make 1, 3 plain, make 1, 10 plain, repeat all round.

35th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

36th round—Make 1, 4 plain, make 1, 11 plain, repeat all round.

37th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

38th round—Make 1, 5 plain, make 1, 12 plain, repeat all round.

39th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

40th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

41st round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

42nd round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

43rd round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

44th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

45th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

46th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

47th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

48th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

49th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

50th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

51st round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

52nd round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

53rd round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

54th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

55th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

56th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

57th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

58th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

59th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

60th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

61st round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

62nd round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

63rd round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

64th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

65th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

66th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

67th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

68th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

69th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

70th round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

71st round—Plain, and every odd round the same.

New Advertisements.

Newport County News.

PORTSMOUTH.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate was held in the Town Hall, on Monday, and the following business received attention:

PRIVATE COFFEE.—The final account of Christopher L. Roth, as administrator on the estate of Francis G. Keith, deceased, was allowed and ordered record.

An instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Stephen A. Watson, deceased, was received and referred to the next regular session, with notice in the town.

George R. Coggeshall, executor of the last will and testament of Albert Cornell, deceased, presented his final account with said estate, and the same was referred to the next session with order of notice in the town.

IN COURT.—The following bills were allowed and ordered paid: J. Archie Sisson, for repairs on the road in Dist. No. 8, \$65.50; of Benj. C. Sherman, for repairs on the road in District No. 3, \$71.40; of Gideon Manchester, for services as draymaster at Stone Bridge, \$3.25; of Charles C. Hazard, Overseer of the Poor, for assistance to outside poor one month, \$17.50; of Reescom T. Manchester, Council Fees for this session, \$2.50. Adjourned to second Monday in August, at 1 o'clock p.m.

The thunder storm of Thursday morning was pretty severe. Deacon George Anthony, was knocked senseless, on his haystack by lightning, but received no further injury. Mr. John C. Lawton who was near by helping the Deacon felt the shock quite sensibly.

Mr. Charles G. Thomas, on Wednesday, picked and took to market one dozen of Green Corn. They were all good full ears. How is that for the 16th of July?

On the 16th of July there were 600 lbs. of potatoes shipped from the Coal Mine station. The greatest number ever shipped in one day so early in the season.

The potato market has been improving for a day or two past and the farmers have taken the advantage of it.

MIDDLETON.

Old People's Day will be observed at the Methodist church tomorrow. There will be a sermon to the aged in the afternoon, and in the evening they will give their experiences and reminiscences. In case of storm the exercises will be postponed to the first fair Sunday.

JAMESTOWN.

DEATH OF MR. HOWLAND.—Mr. John Howland, one of our oldest and best known residents, died very suddenly Sunday evening, of heart disease, from which he had been a sufferer for many years. Mr. Howland was a farmer by occupation, his farm at one time including nearly the whole of what is now the village of Jamestown, and he probably did as much as any islander towards bringing about the present popularity of the place as a summer resort.

He gave the land necessary for a landing for the steam ferry, laid out roads through his property, built a new and handsome residence for himself, and in fact did all he could to attract public attention to the natural beauties and advantages of that section of the island.

He was 73 years of age and leaves five children, Mr. Daniel and Miss Lizzie Howland with whom he resided at the time of his death; Dr. Charles Howland and Mrs. Baldwin, of Providence, and Mrs. Henry W. Clarke, of Newport.

The funeral was solemnized from his late residence Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and was largely attended by relatives and friends.

Arschishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, is among the more distinguished guests of the Bay View House. This is his first visit to the island, but, though over eighty years of age, he is determined it shall not be his last, so pleased is he with the place.

Two base ball games have been organized by the Bay View House and the Gardner House and some very good playing is the result.

The parlors of the Hawarden Monday evening were the scene of a very animated game of progressive euchre.

A pickpocket was sent out of town Saturday; his record followed him from Narragansett Pier.

The hotels are now well supplied with guests and the town presents an exceedingly lively appearance.

A special town meeting has been called for Monday, the 21st instant, to take action relative to leasing the bathing beach.

The water works are completed, water being pumped into the mains for the first time on Wednesday, and it has since been allowed to remain in the pipes for the purpose of cleansing them. The pressure used was about 60 pounds.

TIVERTON.

Wednesday evening an open meeting of Pocasset and Sunshine Lodge was held at the Good Templars Hall, presided over by Mr. W. G. Lawton of Providence, Grand Lodge Organizer and Mrs. Wheldon, of Providence, Grand Superintendent of the Juvenile Temple. At the conclusion of the opening ceremonies the Secretary, Mrs. Fanny S. Manchester, read the minutes of the last meeting, after which it was voted by the members of the Lodge to have a clambake, provided there were sufficient numbers willing to assist in getting it up. Pocasset and Juvenile Temple officers present were Chief Templar Mrs. Fanny S. Manchester, Financial Secretary Miss Amanda Chase, Chaplain Rev. Donald Brown, Superintendent of Sunshine Lodge Mr. Frank Amy, Chief Templar Ernest Manchester, Vice Templar Daisy Manchester, Treasurer Arthur Amy, Assistant Marshal Lottie Gray, Guard Bessie Manchester, Bessie Amy, Light Supporter James Pierce. Mr. Lawton gave a brief account of his work. He has organized four lodges since March: Trinity, St. John's and Hawaiai Lodes, all in Providence, and the Miller Lodge in Newport. He said the temperance work needed all the Christianity possible to bear upon it, and that Pocasset Lodge was one of the best institutions formed at the Four-Corners. Mrs. Wheldon addressed the members of the Sunshine Temple and stated that during the past year 200 children had taken the triple pledge. The previous evening she had made a juvenile temple in South Providence with a membership of 31 children and 40 honorary members. She told them the benefits of the temperance work rested with the children, the older people did not seem to realize what was being done, and really urged the children to keep the obligation until the end of life. The Rev. Donald Brown spoke a few words illustrating his subject by the words which were uttering around the lamp light. Frank Amy closed by saying he was determined to work harder for the temperance cause.

The members of the Lodge are engaged in various enterprises, which are conducted under the name of "Pocasset and Sunshine Lodge."

For further information, address the Secretary, Mrs. Fanny S. Manchester, 22 Chapel Avenue, Providence.

CAUTION.

To avoid dangers from mistakes, consumers should see that a registered label, bearing facsimile signature, enclosed with each bottle, is on the neck of the bottle.

(See cut off left of this paragraph.)

PRICES.

Dr. Dyer's Humanized Milk
"Special Cream Brand."

No. 1—In entering MILK the first time for a child under 14 months, or for a sick child, it is necessary to include a small box of Dr. Dyer's Milk Starch, price, 20 cents.

To save expense payment should accompany each order.

MILK.

Single Bottles, 10 cents. Dozen Bottles, \$2.00. Case of Four Dozen, \$1.00. DR. DYER'S MILK STARCH. "Price Metal."

1-4 lb. Box, 20 cents. 1-lb. Box, 60 cents. 1-2 lb. Box, 35 cents. 5-lb. Box, \$2.65.

We also supply for infants, Distilled Water, Sterilized Cream, Normal Milk Salts, Laxative Salts, Cod-liver Oil, Soap, a pure, delicate and healing toilet soap for infants—and other specialities, including Our famous Patented Soap for bathing tubs or cooking utensils and saucers, on a common lamp chimney, where smoke or smell or heat of light.

American Health Supply Company, 56 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Send for our Illustrated Descriptive Price-List of Various Health Foods. Genuine Diabetic Breads, Crackers, Flours, etc. Laxative Crackers, Phosphated Crackers, Toilet Articles. Nursey Lamp-Chimney Store and Various Hygienic Appliances.

We purchase goods of all kinds for parties of two, make parties of various foods, and book all general supplies.



Dr. DYER'S
Humanized Milk
STERILIZED.
NOT AN ARTIFICIAL MIXTURE,
BUT
Absolutely Pure, Cheese-Converted
Concentrated, Unsweetened.
Cow's Milk
PRESERVED IN GLASS WITHOUT
ADULTERATION.

The Safest, Easiest Digestible, and Most
Nourishing Baby-Food Known,

Even More Adorable. Higher Standard of Safety.

No care or expense is spent in making the best milk and the best Baby Food. It is preserved in clear glass bottles, glass stoppers, paper pads, a well-made Milk Box, and a special paper bag, and after opening, third to fifth time, looks as ordinary milk. Though greatly concentrated, it mixes readily with water. It is rich in cream, phosphates, etc., and furnishes the safest and most convenient basis for all infant and幼童 feeding.

The milk is not an artificial mixture, but simply the natural product of cow's milk, which has suffered no addition of starch, sugar or any other adulterant; but it has been concentrated, the cheese somewhat converted or humanized, so as to curb only in natural, nutritive index like perfect breast milk. That means of course, the destruction of all those intercorporations, or "disease-grens," to the presence of which in milk we have a large proportion of our fatalities cases of scurvy, fever, typhoid, diarrhoea, constipation, diarrhoea, beriberi, various intestinal diseases, etc.

An ENTIRE FOOD is relatively of more importance than adulterants, and from wrong feeding comes a large proportion of the deaths among young children. For Infants, no article of food will take the place of pure, digestible milk, but it is not the only natural and perfect substitute for mother's milk. It is milk again, particularly cow's milk properly diluted and sweetened. Cow's milk in its ordinary state, however, is not relatively nutritious, either infants or adults; but in the new form, as Dr. Dyer's Humanized Milk, we have all the advantages of fresh cow's milk without its disadvantages. This milk not curdling heavily in the stomach like fresh cow's milk; the natural and normal formation of curds is avoided, and all the curdlings and crumplings arising from the presence of starch, sugar or any other adulterant; and acidity are entirely avoided. Again, there is no case sugar or starch present to disturb digestion and assimilation; no sugar or starch tends to draw the fluid into the blood and peritoneal cavity, thus robbing the body of bone formation and stimulates excretion, including Sugar-Poison. Babies have not the same power of resisting disease than other infants enjoy. They are more liable to attacks of Cholera, Influenza, Bronchitis, etc., and sink rapidly in such cases, without the ordinary power of recovery.

It is one of the most important elements of a baby's food—digested, assimilated, utilized, etc., and is without medicine, for the infant, adding a valuable corrective of weakened or disturbed digestion, a powerful restorer of wasting disease, and has the effect of diminishing the discharge from mucous surfaces. In all cases of Dyspepsia, Malnutrition, Consumption, Emaciation, Nervous Prostration, Convulsions, Degeneration of the Kidneys, it is the proper food. For curing Typhoid and other fever patients, all convalescents, and pale languid children, the milk is invaluable. It readily adapts itself when diluted, is reflected, and properly prepared, becomes a valuable substitute for human milk, acting like it in digesting, and nourishing the young infant when even the wet nurse has failed to meet the demands of infected or disturbed nutrition.

No two babies are alike, and occasionally we will find a child in a case which is of special advantage, for it lends itself admirably to every necessary change, furnishing us with a safe and human-like basis, which affords a practical scientific study to us well understood. We can easily adjust it to any special case. Prescribing Dr. Dyer's Milk and others desiring further facts, special directions, or information as to using the milk in exceptional cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Malnutrition, etc., etc., should apply to Dr. Dyer's American Health Supply Co., 56 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Testimonials will be sent on application. We have hundreds from physicians, chemists, parents, nurses, &c., &c.

CAUTION.

This avoids dangers from mistakes, consumers should see that a registered label, bearing facsimile signature, enclosed with each bottle, is on the neck of the bottle.

(See cut off left of this paragraph.)

PRICES.

Dr. Dyer's Humanized Milk
"Special Cream Brand."

No. 1—In entering MILK the first time for a child under 14 months, or for a sick child, it is necessary to include a small box of Dr. Dyer's Milk Starch, price, 20 cents.

To save expense payment should accompany each order.

MILK.

Single Bottles, 10 cents. Dozen Bottles, \$2.00.

Case of Four Dozen, \$1.00. DR. DYER'S MILK STARCH.

"Price Metal."

1-4 lb. Box, 20 cents. 1-lb. Box, 60 cents.

1-2 lb. Box, 35 cents. 5-lb. Box, \$2.65.

We also supply for infants, Distilled Water, Sterilized Cream, Normal Milk Salts, Laxative Salts, Cod-liver Oil, Soap, a pure, delicate and healing toilet soap for infants—and other specialities, including Our famous Patented Soap for bathing tubs or cooking utensils and saucers, on a common lamp chimney, where smoke or smell or heat of light.

American Health Supply Company, 56 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Send for our Illustrated Descriptive Price-List of Various Health Foods. Genuine Diabetic Breads, Crackers, Flours, etc. Laxative Crackers, Phosphated Crackers, Toilet Articles. Nursey Lamp-Chimney Store and Various Hygienic Appliances.

We purchase goods of all kinds for parties of two, make parties of various foods, and book all general supplies.

Dr. Dyer's Humanized Milk
STERILIZED.
NOT AN ARTIFICIAL MIXTURE,
BUT
Absolutely Pure, Cheese-Converted
Concentrated, Unsweetened.
Cow's Milk
PRESERVED IN GLASS WITHOUT
ADULTERATION.

The Safest, Easiest Digestible, and Most
Nourishing Baby-Food Known,

Even More Adorable. Higher Standard of Safety.

No care or expense is spent in making the best milk and the best Baby Food. It is preserved in clear glass bottles, glass stoppers, paper pads, a well-made Milk Box, and a special paper bag, and after opening, third to fifth time, looks as ordinary milk. Though greatly concentrated, it mixes readily with water. It is rich in cream, phosphates, etc., and furnishes the safest and most convenient basis for all infant and幼童 feeding.

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